

# MONTHLY NOTICES

OF THE

## ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

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JUNE 13, 1890.

No. 8

Lieut.-General J. F. TENNANT, C.I.E., R.E., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

Thomas Steele Sheldon, M.B.Lond., Parkside, Macclesfield,  
was balloted for and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following candidate was proposed for election as a  
Fellow of the Society, the name of the proposer from personal  
knowledge being appended :—

Rev. John Mitchell, B.D., 57 Parkgate Road, Chester (pro-  
posed by John Hartnup).

The following were proposed by the Council as Associates  
of the Society :—

Lewis Boss, Dudley Observatory, Albany, N.Y., U.S.A. ;  
A. Cornu, Paris ;  
C. Souillart, Lille, France.

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*Comparison of the Right Ascensions of Clock Stars in the  
Greenwich Ten-Year Catalogue for 1880 with the Fundamental  
Catalogues of the American Ephemeris and of the Astrono-  
mische Gesellschaft.* By Professor Simon Newcomb.

The fundamental catalogues with which this comparison is  
made are found in the following three publications :—

(a) *Catalogue of 1098 Standard Clock and Zodiacal Stars ;  
Astronomical Papers of the American Ephemeris*, vol. i.

(b) *Fundamental-Catalog für die Zonen-Beobachtungen am  
nördlichen Himmel. Herausgegeben im Auftrage der Zonen-Com-*

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*mission der Astronomischen Gesellschaft, von A. Auwers. Pub. XIV. der Astronomischen Gesellschaft.*

(c) *Vorläufiger Fundamental-Catalog für die südlichen Zonen der Astronomischen Gesellschaft. Von A. Auwers. Ast. Nachr. No. 2890, vol. cxxi. p. 145.*

I have ignored the preliminary fundamental catalogue given in Publication XVII., *Astronomische Gesellschaft*, supposing it to be superseded by the last catalogue (c) just quoted. And I have devoted a separate column to the latter because it gives revised positions of a few stars of (b).

The latest Greenwich observations employed in these fundamental catalogues were those for the year 1876. Such at least is the case for the first two, and I infer the same to be true of the last, because later Greenwich observations are not mentioned in the list of authorities on which it rests. The observations on which the Ten-Year Catalogue was formed began in 1877, so that its results are quite independent of the catalogues compared. Some interest may therefore attach to a comparison of the authorities, as affording an index to the degree of precision attained in the right ascension of fundamental stars, and suggesting special points to be attended to in still further improving these right ascensions. In the following exhibit the second column contains the right ascensions, given on pp. 56 and 57 of the Ten-Year Catalogue, as based on 12-hour groups. The three following columns (a, b, c) contain the decimals of the seconds of right ascension from the three fundamental catalogues, taken in order. In each case the positions for 1880.0 have been derived from those of the catalogue by using the values of the proper motions given therein.

The three following columns contain the apparent corrections in right ascension given by the Greenwich results :—

Name of Star.	Right Ascensions for 1880.0.						App. Corrections.		
	Ten-Year Cat.			(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
	h	m	s	s					
$\alpha$ Androm.	0	2	11.186	.210	.202	...	-24	-16	...
$\gamma$ Pegasi	0	7	3.408	.455	.449	...	-47	-41	...
$\iota$ Ceti	0	13	18.801	...	.812	.804	...	-11	-3
44 Piscium	0	19	15.070	.079	...	...	-9	...	...
12 Ceti	0	23	54.846	.878	...	.894	-32	...	-48
$\epsilon$ Androm.	0	32	12.961	...	.993	...	...	-32	...
$\beta$ Ceti	0	37	33.904	.947	...	.918	-43	...	-14
$\delta$ Piscium	0	42	27.397	.419	...	...	-22	...	...
20 Ceti	0	46	52.483	.483	...	...	0	...	...
$\mu$ Androm.	0	50	5.711	...	.826	...	...	-115	...
$\epsilon$ Piscium	0	56	42.932	.952	.956	...	-20	-24	...
$\beta$ Androm.	1	3	0.932	.996	.001	...	-64	-69	...
$\zeta^1$ Piscium	1	7	27.711	.717	...	...	-6	...	...

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*Right Ascensions of Clock Stars etc.*

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Name of Star.	Right Ascensions for 1880.0.						App. Corrections.		
	Ten-Year Cat.			(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
	h	m	s	s					
$\theta$ Ceti	1	18	1'479	'519	'544	'532	-40	-65	-53
$\eta$ Piscium	1	25	3'758	'805	'796	...	-47	-38	...
$\nu$ Piscium	1	35	11'195	'234	...	'216	-39	...	-21
$\sigma$ Piscium	1	39	3'432	'477	'456	...	-45	-24	...
$\beta$ Arietis	1	48	0'727	'762	'760	...	-35	-33	...
$\alpha$ Arietis	2	0	24'611	'646	'640	...	-35	-29	...
$\xi^1$ Ceti	2	6	38'408	'452	...	...	-44	...	...
67 Ceti	2	10	59'876	...	...	'901	...	...	-25
$\xi^2$ Ceti	2	21	46'754	'806	'787	...	-52	-33	...
$\nu$ Ceti	2	29	34'633	...	...	...	...	...	...
$\delta$ Ceti	2	33	19'903	...	'951	'926	...	-48	-23
$\gamma^2$ Ceti	2	37	4'961	'998	'002	...	-37	-41	...
$\sigma$ Arietis	2	44	52'081	'122	...	...	-41	...	...
$\epsilon$ Arietis	2	52	21'081	'126	...	...	-45	...	...
$\alpha$ Ceti	2	56	0'412	'440	'420	'424	-28	-8	-12
$\delta$ Arietis	3	4	46'086	'113	...	...	-27	...	...
$\tau^1$ Arietis	3	14	18'005	'055	...	...	-50	...	...
$\sigma$ Tauri	3	18	21'349	...	'394	...	...	-45	...
$f$ Tauri	3	24	14'890	'921	'930	...	-31	-40	...
$\epsilon$ Eridani	3	27	16'603	'626	'622	'642	-23	-19	-39
11 Tauri	3	33	36'336	'361	...	...	-25	...	...
$\delta$ Eridani	3	37	29'996	...	...	'020	...	...	-24
$\eta$ Tauri	3	40	21'148	'149	'160	...	-1	-12	...
$\gamma^1$ Eridani	3	52	25'847	'887	...	'848	-40	...	-1
$A^1$ Tauri	3	57	36'109	'144	...	...	-35	...	...
$\omega^1$ Tauri	4	2	10'550	'586	...	...	-36	...	...
$\sigma^1$ Eridani	4	6	0'437	...	...	'481	...	...	-44
$\gamma$ Tauri	4	12	57'876	'924	'913	...	-48	-37	...
$\epsilon$ Tauri	4	21	36'570	'619	'626	...	-49	-56	...
Aldebaran	4	29	2'111	'144	'124	...	-33	-13	...
$\tau$ Tauri	4	35	2'592	'609	...	...	-17	...	...
$\mu$ Eridani	4	39	30'125	...	'138	'146	...	-13	-21
$\iota$ Aurigæ	4	49	10'753	'815	'822	...	-62	-69	...
$\epsilon$ Leporis	5	0	22'861	...	...	'890	...	...	-29
Rigel*	5	8	46'253	'267	'256	'218	-14	-3	(+35)
$\beta$ Tauri	5	18	42'382	'407	'398	...	-25	-16	...
$\delta$ Orionis	5	25	52'519	'577	'554	...	-58	-35	...

\* Probably there is a typographic error in (c).

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Name of Star.	Right Ascensions for 1880.0.						App. Corrections.		
	Ten-Year Cat.			(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
	h	m	s	s					
$\alpha$ Leporis	5	27	26.260	.272	...	.267	-12	...	- 7
$\epsilon$ Orionis	5	30	7.444	.471	.449	.466	-27	- 5	-22
$\alpha$ Columbæ	5	35	18.225	.286	...	...	-61	...	...
$\kappa$ Orionis	5	42	3.905	...	.898	.900	...	+ 7	+ 5
$\alpha$ Orionis	5	48	40.505	.516	.504	...	-11	+ 1	...
$\Gamma$ Geminor.	5	56	49.502	.550	...	...	-48	...	...
$\nu$ Orionis	6	0	43.184	.271	...	...	-87	...	...
$\eta$ Geminor.	6	7	38.018	.072	.052	...	-54	-34	...
$\mu$ Geminor.	6	15	41.995	.059	.042	...	-64	-47	...
$\beta$ Canis Maj.	6	17	24.883	...	...	.915	...	...	-32
$\nu$ Geminor.	6	21	50.238	.259	...	...	-21	...	...
$\gamma$ Geminor.	6	30	46.733	.768	.771	...	-35	-38	...
$\xi$ Geminor.	6	38	33.222	...	.242	...	...	-20	...
$\theta$ Can. Maj.	6	48	36.824	...	...	.892	...	...	-68
$\epsilon$ Can. Maj.	6	53	54.563	.612	...	...	-49	...	...
$\zeta$ Geminor.	6	56	59.424	.496	.476	...	-72	-52	...
$\gamma$ Can. Maj.	6	58	19.738	...	...	.771	...	...	-33
$\delta$ Geminor.	7	6	28.770	.774	...	...	- 4	...	...
$\delta$ Geminor.	7	12	57.306	.337	.320	...	-31	-14	...
$\beta$ Can. Min.	7	20	38.533	...	.564	...	...	-31	...
Castor	7	26	56.497	.542	...	...	-45	...	...
Procyon	7	33	1.109	.185	.139	.107	-76	-30	+ 2
Pollux	7	37	58.265	.298	.289	...	-33	-24	...
$\xi$ Argûs	7	44	14.861	...	...	...	...	...	...
$\delta$ Cancri	7	56	8.739	.808	...	...	-69	...	...
$\delta$ Argûs	8	2	25.981	.026	...	.025	-45	...	-44
$\beta$ Cancri	8	10	0.367	...	.402	...	...	-35	...
$\delta^1$ Cancri	8	16	29.477	.486	...	...	- 9	...	...
$\eta$ Cancri	8	25	46.042	.105	...	...	-63	...	...
$\gamma$ Cancri	8	36	20.411	.420	...	...	- 9	...	...
$\epsilon$ Hydræ	8	40	25.214	.247	.230	...	-33	-16	...
$\alpha$ Cancri	8	51	55.415	.395	.382	...	+20	+33	...
$\kappa$ Cancri	9	1	14.774	.827	...	...	-53	...	...
$\delta$ Cancri	9	12	16.940	.965	...	...	-25	...	...
$\alpha$ Hydræ	9	21	41.398	.433	.432	.410	-35	-34	-12
$\xi$ Leonis	9	25	28.588	.594	...	...	- 6	...	...
$\theta$ Leonis	9	34	44.690	.709	.725	...	-19	-35	...
$\epsilon$ Leonis	9	39	2.269	.273	.278	...	- 4	- 9	...

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*Right Ascensions of Clock Stars etc.*

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Name of Star.	Right Ascensions for 1880.0.						App. Corrections.		
	Ten-Year Cat.			(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
	h	m	s	s					
$\mu$ Leonis	9	45	56.170	.211	.206	...	-41	-36	...
$\pi$ Leonis	9	53	52.267	.282	...	...	-15	...	...
Regulus	10	1	58.798	.818	.804	...	-20	-6	...
$\gamma^1$ Leonis	10	13	21.284	.315	...	...	-31	...	...
$\mu$ Hydræ	10	20	17.196	...	...	.234	...	...	-38
$\rho$ Leonis	10	26	29.475	.538	.522	...	-63	-47	...
34 Sextantis	10	36	25.649	.652	...	...	-3	...	...
$l$ Leonis	10	42	56.905	.956	...	...	-51	...	...
$d$ Leonis	10	54	21.760	.759	...	...	+1	...	...
$\chi$ Leonis	10	58	49.610	.596	...	...	+14	...	...
$\delta$ Leonis	11	7	43.496	.513	.513	...	-17	-17	...
$\delta$ Crateris	11	13	20.488	.534	...	.504	-46	...	-16
$\tau$ Leonis	11	21	45.949	.952	...	...	-3	...	...
$\nu$ Leonis	11	30	48.259	.290	...	...	-31	...	...
$\beta$ Leonis	11	42	56.273	.288	.278	...	-15	-5	...
$\beta$ Virginis	11	44	26.668	.661	.646	.652	+7	+22	+16
$\pi$ Virginis	11	54	43.388	.392	...	...	-4	...	...
$\alpha$ Virginis	11	59	5.747	.762	.784	...	-15	-37	...
$\epsilon$ Corvi	12	3	57.245	...	...	.288	...	...	-43
$\eta$ Virginis	12	13	45.967	.015	.996	.996	-48	-29	-29
$\delta^2$ Corvi	12	23	39.354	...	...	.376	...	...	-22
$\beta$ Corvi	12	28	5.131	.139	...	.126	-8	...	+5
$\rho$ Virginis	12	35	48.629	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Virginis	12	41	44.799	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Comæ	12	45	51.153	...	...	...	...	...	...
$\delta$ Virginis	12	49	33.524	...	.524	.520	...	0	+4
$\epsilon$ Virginis	12	56	12.174	...	.208	...	...	-34	...
$\theta$ Virginis	13	3	44.247	.242	...	.244	+5	...	+3
Spica	13	18	52.296	.334	...	.348	-38	...	-52
$\zeta$ Virginis	13	28	34.719	.747	.734	.729	-28	-15	-10
$m$ Virginis	13	35	18.844	.889	...	.890	-45	...	-46
$\tau$ Bootis	13	41	33.563	...	.594	...	...	-31	...
$\eta$ Bootis	13	48	58.230	.270	.266	...	...	-36	...
$\tau$ Virginis	13	55	32.364	...	.386	.391	...	-22	-27
94 Virginis	13	59	56.570	.533	...	...	+37	...	...
$\kappa$ Virginis	14	6	29.706	.754	.745	.723	-48	-39	-17
Arcturus	14	10	11.285	.306	.296	...	-21	-11	...
$f$ Bootis	14	20	52.459	...	...	...	...	...	...

Name of Star.	Right Ascensions for 1880.0.						App. Corrections.		
	Ten-Year Cat.			(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
	h	m	s	s					
$\rho$ Bootis	14	26	39.478	.546	.506	...	-68	-28	...
$\epsilon^2$ Bootis	14	39	44.758	.829	...	...	-71	...	...
$\alpha$ Libræ	14	44	14.470	.474	...	.480	-4	...	-10
$\xi^2$ Libræ	14	50	15.460	.488	...	.476	-28	...	-16
$\psi$ Bootis	14	59	18.194	...	...	...	...	...	...
$\iota^1$ Libræ	15	5	22.945	...	...	.948	...	...	-3
$\beta$ Libræ	15	10	33.010	.041	.038	.028	-31	-28	-18
$\sigma^2$ Libræ	15	16	20.262	.269	...	...	-7	...	...
$\zeta^1$ Libræ	15	21	29.407	.422	...	.408	-15	...	-1
$\alpha$ Coronæ	15	29	36.415	.463	.450	...	-48	-35	...
$\alpha$ Serpentis	15	38	21.424	.473	.462	...	-49	-38	...
$\epsilon$ Serpentis	15	44	50.053	.101	.068	.080	-48	-15	-27
$\gamma$ Serpentis	15	50	54.622	...	.638	...	...	-16	...
$\beta^1$ Scorpii	15	58	27.629	.670	...	.630	-41	...	-1
$\delta$ Ophiuchi	16	8	3.422	.470	.455	.454	-48	-33	-32
$\gamma$ Herculis	16	16	37.590	...	.590	...	...	0	...
Antares	16	22	3.021	.072	...	.067	-51	...	-46
$\lambda$ Ophiuchi	16	24	51.671	...	.698	...	...	-27	...
$\zeta$ Ophiuchi	16	30	33.074	.116	...	.090	-42	...	-16
$\zeta$ Herculis	16	36	45.735	...	.803	...	...	-68	...
$\kappa$ Ophiuchi	16	51	59.282	.332	.301	...	-50	-19	...
$\epsilon$ Herculis	16	55	41.902	...	.928	...	...	-26	...
$\eta$ Ophiuchi	17	3	29.781	.789	...	.787	-8	...	-6
$\alpha^1$ Herculis	17	9	10.533	.572	.562	...	-39	-29	..
$\theta$ Ophiuchi	17	14	38.432	.433	...	...	-1	...	...
$\sigma$ Ophiuchi	17	20	33.631	...	...	...	...	...	...
$\alpha$ Ophiuchi	17	29	21.844	.872	.862	...	-28	-18	...
$\beta$ Ophiuchi	17	37	32.661	...	.674	.682	...	-13	-21
$\mu$ Herculis	17	41	45.700	.777	.774	...	-77	-74	...
89 Herculis	17	50	34.739	...	...	...	...	...	...
72 Ophiuchi	18	1	39.623	...	.633	...	...	-10	...
$\mu$ Sagittarii	18	6	35.189	.232	...	.224	-43	...	-35
$\eta$ Serpentis	18	15	6.023	.053	.030	.052	-30	-7	-29
$\lambda$ Sagittarii	18	20	33.875	.892	...	...	-17	...	...
$\alpha$ Lyræ	18	32	52.501	.553	.548	...	-52	-47	...
2 Aquilæ	18	35	42.171	...	...	...	...	...	...
$\beta^1$ Lyræ	18	45	38.958	.996	.992	...	-38	-34	...
$\epsilon$ Aquilæ	18	54	10.542	...	.589	...	...	-47	...

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*Right Ascensions of Clock Stars etc.*

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Name of Star.	Right Ascensions for 1880.0.			App. Corrections.			
	Ten-Year Cat.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
ζ Aquilæ	h m s 18 59 53.667	.696	.676	...	-29	-9	...
ψ Sagittarii	19 8 10.883	.904	...	...	-21	...	...
ω Aquilæ	19 12 11.008	...	...	...	...	...	...
δ Aquilæ	19 19 26.837	.875	.874	.868	-38	-37	-31
α Vulpec.	19 23 42.712	...	...	...	...	...	...
μ Aquilæ	19 28 13.599	...	...	...	...	...	...
h <sup>2</sup> Sagittarii	19 29 24.222	.218	...	.239	+4	...	-17
e <sup>1</sup> Sagittarii	19 33 50.880	.861	...	...	+19	...	...
γ Aquilæ	19 40 33.255	.287	.274	...	-32	-19	...
α Aquilæ	19 44 55.671	.710	.697	...	-39	-26	...
β Aquilæ	19 49 25.072	.131	.114	...	-59	-42	...
c Sagittarii	19 55 16.657	.684	...	...	-27	...	...
θ Aquilæ	20 5 6.752	...	.758	.776	...	-6	-24
α <sup>2</sup> Capricor.	20 11 23.744	.756	...	.754	-12	...	-10
β Capricor.	20 14 16.093	.105	...	.074	-12	...	+19
ρ Capricor.	20 22 0.859	.909	...	.868	-50	...	-9
ε Delphini	20 27 28.774	.819	.798	...	-45	-24	...
α Delphini	20 34 3.844	...	.857	...	...	-13	...
ε Aquarii	20 41 10.755	...	.759	.762	...	-4	-7
μ Aquarii	20 46 10.808	.853	...	...	-45	...	...
32 Vulpec.	20 49 26.747	...	...	...	...	...	...
θ Capricor.	20 59 11.986	.073	...	...	-87	...	...
ζ Cygni	21 7 49.762	.751	.760	...	+11	+2	...
α Equulei	21 9 49.486	...	.496	.498	...	-10	-12
ι Capricor.	21 15 33.817	.819	...	...	-2	...	...
β Aquarii	21 25 14.435	.479	.470	.466	-44	-35	-31
ξ Aquarii	21 31 21.774	.809	...	...	-35	...	...
ε Pegasi	21 38 17.512	.558	.544	...	-46	-32	...
δ Capricor.	21 40 24.968	.025	...	...	-57	...	...
16 Pegasi	21 47 36.136	...	...	...	...	...	...
α Aquarii	21 59 37.199	.218	.205	.220	-19	-6	-21
ι Pegasi	22 1 25.506	...	.521	...	...	-15	...
θ Aquarii	22 10 30.035	.056	...	.047	-21	...	-12
γ Aquarii	22 15 27.462	...	.472	.478	...	-10	-16
σ Aquarii	22 24 17.755	.730	...	.762	+25	...	-7
η Aquarii	22 29 11.366	.394	.387	.390	-28	-21	-24
ζ Pegasi	22 35 28.632	.659	.651	...	-27	-19	...
μ Pegasi	22 44 12.730	...	.746	...	...	-16	...

Name of Star.	Right Ascensions for 1880.0.						App. Corrections.		
	Ten-Year Cat.			(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
	h	m	s	s					
λ Aquarii	22	46	21.205	.240	.204	.208	−35	+ 1	− 3
Fomalhaut	22	51	1.005	.024	...	...	−19	...	...
α Pegasi	22	58	47.025	.048	.032	...	−23	− 7	...
γ Piscium	23	10	56.660	...	.661	.656	...	− 1	+ 4
κ Piscium	23	20	46.842	.852	...	.870	−10	...	−28
ι Piscium	23	33	46.670	.715	.702	.694	−45	−32	−24
δ Sculptor.	23	42	40.401	...	...	...	...	...	...
ω Piscium	23	53	8.938	.990	.966	...	−52	−28	...
2 Ceti	23	57	35.469	...	...	.504	...	...	−35

The systematic differences among the catalogues are shown by taking the mean of the corrections for each quadrant. They are :—

		(a)	(b)	(c)
		s	s	s
Quadrant	I.	−.034	−.032	−.022
„	II.	−.030	−.023	−.025
„	III.	−.033	−.027	−.019
„	IV.	−.029	−.019	−.017
Mean		−.032	−.025	−.021

The near approach to equality among the numbers of the first column shows that the periodic difference between (a) and the results of Greenwich observations between 1840 and 1870 has been eliminated by the system of 12-hour groups. In the case of the Greenwich Six-Year Catalogue for 1840 the difference was

$$+ 0^s.014 \cos \alpha - 0^s.034 \sin \alpha,$$

and it has continually diminished in the successive catalogues which have since appeared.

Quite remarkable is the large difference of equinoctial point between Greenwich and the other catalogues, which I pointed out in the *Monthly Notices*, vol. xxxv. p. 405, and which has now persisted for about half a century. Its source is probably to be sought not in the absolute declinations of the Sun given by observations, but in the difference between the observed times of transit of the Sun and of the stars. It seems to show an *instrumental* personal equation of a kind not hitherto noticed, and possibly due to differences of thickness of transit threads.

Of the list (a) 101 stars belong to the fundamental catalogue of the American Ephemeris. From each of the corrections (a)



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to these stars the constant  $0^s.037$  was subtracted and the mean of the residuals taken, without regard to sign, with the result—

$$\text{Mean } r = \pm 0^s.0145.$$

This corresponds to—

$$\text{Probable difference} = \pm 0^s.012.$$

Had this determination been extended to all the stars in the list the probable difference would doubtless be found larger.

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*Comparison of the Greenwich Ten-Year Catalogue with the Williamstown Right Ascensions of Polar Stars for 1885.* By Professor Truman Henry Safford.

It is pretty sure that the personal equation of an observer varies in some degree with the apparent velocity of the star. Hence different observers will, as a rule, assign different right ascensions to slow-moving stars if they determine them, as is usual, by comparison with quick-moving ones. The investigation of this matter can be facilitated by a study of the right ascensions of high northern stars as given in various catalogues. While we cannot say that the systematic differences near the pole are altogether dependent upon personal equation, we can at least infer that this is partly the case.

The *Greenwich Ten-Year Catalogue* for 1880, just published, contains 106 stars in common with the *Williamstown Catalogue of Polar Right Ascensions* for 1885; and the interval of time between them—on the average no more than three or four years—enables a comparison to be made without much uncertainty, due to proper motion.

Such a comparison I have made, employing Professor Auwers's proper motions as given in the *Greenwich Catalogue* (except in isolated cases, where other values are decidedly better), or, lacking these, proper motions determined by Argelander or by myself from a least-square discussion of all available material.

The primary object of the comparison, together with many others of the same kind which I have made, has been to obtain the means of deducing final corrections to be applied in perfecting a least-square discussion, which I have nearly completed, of 170 stars within  $10^\circ$  of the North Pole.

The following are the results of the comparison, in zones of convenient width. The *Williamstown Catalogue* contains no stars south of  $+65^\circ$ , and only selected stars between  $+65^\circ$  and  $+80^\circ$ ; but between  $+80^\circ$  and the pole is nearly complete as far as the seventh magnitude inclusive:—